

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

-v-

LUIS FREIA

-----x  
JUDGMENT INCLUDING SENTENCE  
UNDER THE SENTENCING REFORM ACT

CASE NUMBER: CR-05-4 (ARR)

ANDREW L. CARTER, ESQ

16 COURT STREET, 3rd FL.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11241

Defendant's Attorney & Address

THE DEFENDANT:

XXX pleaded guilty to count one of the indictment.  
was found guilty on counts

Accordingly, the defendant is ADJUDGED guilty of such count(s), which involve the following offenses:

TITLE & SECTION

8 USC 1326(a) &  
1326(b) (2)

NATURE & OFFENSE

ILLEGAL REENTRY OF  
A DEPORTED ALIEN.

COUNT NUMBER(S)

ONE (1)

The defendant is sentenced as provided in pages 2 through \_\_\_\_\_ of this Judgment.  
The sentence is imposed pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

- The defendant has been found not guilty on count(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and is discharged as to such count(s).  
— Remaining counts are dismissed on the motion of the United States.  
XXX It is ordered that the defendant shall pay to the United States a special assessment of \$100.00 which shall be due XXX immediately \_\_\_\_\_ as follows:

It is further ORDERED that the defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of residence or mailing address until all fines, restitution, costs, and special assessments imposed by this Judgment are fully paid.

Defendant's Soc. Sec # NONE

NOVEMBER 3, 2005

Defendant's Date of Birth 11/21/52

Date of Imposition of Sentence

Defendant's Mailing Address:

ALLYNE R. ROSS, U.S.D.J.

ABREU STREET, 176

NOVEMBER 3, 2005

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Date

Defendant's Residence Address:

A TRUE COPY ATTEST

Date:

ROBERT C. HEINEMANN  
CLERK OF COURT

( SAME AS ABOVE )

By:

DEPUTY CLERK

Defendant: LUIS FREIA  
Case Number: CR-05-4 (ARR)

Judgment - Page

of

IMPRISONMENT

The defendant is hereby committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of thirty six (36) months.

XXX The Court makes the following recommendations to the Bureau of Prisons:  
THAT THE DEFENDANT BE HOUSED IN A FACILITY IN THE NEW YORK REGION AND RECEIVE TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE WHILE INCARCERATED.

— The defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.  
The defendant shall surrender to the United States Marshal for this district,

— at \_\_\_\_\_ a.m./p.m. on \_\_\_\_\_  
— as notified by the Marshal.

— The defendant shall surrender for service of sentence at the institution designated by the Bureau of Prisons

— before 12:00 noon on \_\_\_\_\_  
— as notified by the United States Marshal.  
— as notified by the Probation Office.

RETURN

I have executed this Judgment as follows:

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Defendant delivered on \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
, with a certified copy of this Judgment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
United States Marshal

By \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPERVISED RELEASE**

Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of three (3) years.

While on supervised release, the defendant shall not commit another Federal, state, or local crime and shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by this court (set forth on the following page). If this judgment imposes a restitution obligation, it shall be a condition of supervised release that the defendant pay any such restitution that remains unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release. The defendant shall comply with the following additional conditions:

- 1) IF EXCLUDED; DEFT SHALL NOT RE-ENTER THE UNITED STATES ILLEGALLY.
- 2) DEFT SHALL NOT POSSESS ANY FIREARMS.

— The defendant shall pay any fines that remain unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

While the defendant is on probation or supervised release pursuant to this Judgment:

- 1) The defendant shall not commit another Federal, state or local crime;
- 2) the defendant shall not leave the judicial district without the permission of the court or probation officer;
- 3) the defendant shall report to the probation officer as directed by the court or probation officer and shall submit a truthful and complete written report within the first five days of each month;
- 4) the defendant shall answer truthfully all inquiries by the probation officer and follow the instructions of the probation officer;
- 5) the defendant shall support his or her dependents and meet other family responsibilities;
- 6) the defendant shall work regularly at a lawful occupation unless excused by the probation officer for schooling, training, or other acceptable reasons;
- 7) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of any change in residence or employment;
- 8) the defendant shall refrain from excessive use of alcohol and shall not purchase, possess, use, distribute, or administer any narcotic or other controlled substance, or any paraphernalia related to such substances, except as prescribed by a physician;
- 9) the defendant shall not frequent places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered;
- 10) the defendant shall not associate with any persons engaged in criminal activity, and shall not associate with any person convicted of a felony unless granted permission to do so by the probation officer;
- 11) the defendant shall permit a probation officer to visit him or her at any time at home or elsewhere and shall permit confiscation of any contraband observed in plain view by the probation officer;
- 12) the defendant shall notify the probation officer within seventy-two hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer;
- 13) the defendant shall not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or a special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the court;
- 14) as directed by the probation officer, the defendant shall notify third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirement.

These conditions are in addition to any other conditions imposed by this Judgment.

FINE WITH SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

The defendant shall pay to the United States the sum of \$ 100.00, consisting of a fine of \$ N/A and a special assessment of \$ 100.00.

— These amounts are the totals of the fines and assessments imposed on individual counts, as follows:

This sum shall be paid        immediately  
       as follows:

XXX The Court has determined that the defendant does not have the ability to pay any fines, cost of confinement or supervision.

— The interest requirement is waived.  
— The interest requirement is modified as follows:

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14           THE COURT: The defendant has requested a  
15 non-guideline sentence below the advisory guidelines range.  
16 His principal contention is that under the Sentencing Reform  
17 Act, specifically subdivision (6) of Title 18, United States  
18 Code Section 3553(a), a sentence more lenient than that called  
19 for by the now advisory guidelines is necessary to avoid  
20 creating an unwarranted sentencing disparity with sentences  
21 received by illegal reentry defendants arrested and charged in  
22 so-called "fast track" districts.

23           Fast track programs are originally designed to  
24 accelerate dispositions in certain border districts burdened  
25 by high volumes of illegal reentry cases. These included the

1 Northern, Central, Eastern and Southern Districts of  
2 California, the Tuscon, Phoenix and Yuma Divisions of the  
3 District of Arizona, the District of New Mexico and the  
4 Southern and Western Districts of Texas. Although initially  
5 operated only in such border districts, fast track programs  
6 have since been extended to non-border districts, specifically  
7 the districts of Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota and Oregon.

8 In all these districts, defendants who agree to  
9 enter prompt guilty pleas to illegal entry offenses and  
10 forfeit certain other procedural rights are accorded a  
11 reduction in sentence which, in some districts, may be  
12 substantial. Although some of these districts implement the  
13 lower sentence by charge bargains to lesser offenses, most do  
14 so by downward departures of one to four offense levels,  
15 depending upon the particular district policy and the  
16 circumstances of the individual defendant.

17 Defendant contends imposition of a sentence that  
18 fails to account for disparities between fast track and  
19 non-fast track districts, such as the Eastern District of  
20 New York, subverts the statutory mandate that the sentences  
21 imposed consider "the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing  
22 disparities," Section 3553(a)(6). Defendant argues when  
23 offenders may be distinguished solely by virtue of the  
24 district of their arrest, significant differences in  
25 sentencing cannot be legitimate.

1           Quoting Judge Kaplan in his opinion in United States  
2 V. Bonnet-Grullon, 53 F. Supp 2d 430, at 435, Southern  
3 District of New York, 1999, he observes that "it is difficult  
4 to imagine a sentencing disparity less warranted than one  
5 which depends upon the accident of the judicial district in  
6 which the defendant happens to be arrested."

7           Counsel also cites the Sentencing Commission's own  
8 recognition that fast track programs create a geographical  
9 disparity that "appears to be at odds with the overall  
10 Sentencing Reform Act goal of reducing unwarranted sentencing  
11 disparity among similarly situated offenders." That's the  
12 Sentencing Commission's Report to Congress at 67.

13           The government resists any sentencing adjustment  
14 based on a recognition of the differences in the length of  
15 sentences imposed in fast track and non-fast track districts.  
16 It argues that: (1) disparities arising from such programs are  
17 not unwarranted but are rather wholly justified by the law  
18 enforcement needs of districts employing them; (2), the  
19 charging and departure decisions of prosecutors are committed  
20 to a prosecutor's traditional discretion; (3), the programs  
21 reduce sentencing disparities in overburdened districts and,  
22 (4) granting lower sentences to defendants in non-fast track  
23 districts will create disparities within and between those  
24 districts as judges will have conflicting opinions concerning  
25 their propriety. I am not persuaded by the government's

1 arguments.

2           The claim that the disparities are warranted and  
3 necessary because, as the government writes, "absent fast  
4 track programs, border districts would be overwhelmed by  
5 illegal reentry cases and incapable of effectively prosecuting  
6 such offenders" forgets that the term "unwarranted sentencing  
7 disparities" is itself statutory language.

8           Accordingly, in construing the meaning of the term,  
9 and identifying the criteria to be consulted in determining  
10 whether a disparity is in fact unwarranted, one must look  
11 first to the language of the statute in which the words are  
12 found; that is, the text of 18 U.S. Code Section 3553(a)(6).  
13 The statute directs courts in assessing an appropriate  
14 sentence to consider, among other factors, "the need to avoid  
15 unwarranted sentencing disparities among defendants with  
16 similar records and who have been found guilty of similar  
17 conduct." As concluded by Judge Kaplan in his oral opinion in  
18 United States V. Krukowski, 04-CR-1309 Southern District of  
19 New York, July 25th, 2005, this "text of the Sentencing Reform  
20 Act strongly suggests that the measure of whether a disparity  
21 is warranted depends upon the characteristics of the  
22 defendants and their conduct, not overall considerations of  
23 law enforcement efficiency or administrative convenience."  
24 Finding this reasoning compelling, I conclude that materially  
25 different sentences imposed on defendants with similar records

1 who have been found guilty of similar criminal conduct are not  
2 warranted within the meaning of the Sentencing Reform Act  
3 regardless of whether certain border districts face challenges  
4 caused by court congestion and finite prosecutorial resources.

5           The government's argument that any adjustment of the  
6 disparity improperly thwarts prosecutorial discretion fares no  
7 better. No one disputes that the Department of Justice is  
8 free to bring charges or not, plea bargain with those charged  
9 and agree to downward departures or other arrangements  
10 designed to induce guilty pleas. But, and I quote:

11           "[A] court's reduction of a defendant's sentence  
12 based on fast track disparity violates none of those  
13 prerogatives. Such a reduction is a sentencing issue and  
14 sentencing is primarily a judicial function. Prosecutors  
15 decide the charge, but courts must consider Section 3553(a)(6)  
16 regardless of the prosecutor's sentencing recommendation."

17           I have quoted from United States V.  
18 Peralta-Espinoza, 383 F. Supp 2d 1107 at 1110, Eastern  
19 District of Wisconsin 2005.

20           Significantly, too, most of these fast track schemes  
21 are implemented by sentencing departures rather than charge  
22 bargains to lesser offenses. In departure districts, the  
23 resulting lower sentences are thus judicially imposed.

24           Nor does the Second Circuit's opinion in  
25 United States V. Bonnet-Grullon, 212 F.3d 692, (2d Cir. 2000)

1 suggest that in the circumstances of this case the Circuit  
2 would reach a contrary conclusion. There, the circuit,  
3 pre-Booker, addressed the propriety of a departure under the  
4 sentencing guidelines. It held that a downward departure  
5 based on non-fast track sentencing disparity was not  
6 authorized by the guidelines because the circumstances upon  
7 which the application was based had been specifically  
8 considered and rejected by the Sentencing Commission, thus  
9 eliminating any basis for a guidelines departure. The  
10 guidelines are now advisory only and no guidelines departure  
11 is under consideration with respect to defendant's complaint  
12 of an unwarranted sentencing disparity. Rather, in fashioning  
13 an appropriate sentence in the case of the defendant before  
14 me, I am obligated to consider the provisions Section  
15 3553(a)(6) among the other statutory factors. Contrary to the  
16 government's argument, the "fundamental reasoning underlying  
17 Bonnet-Grullon" is not that prosecutorial discretion to create  
18 disparities by fast track programs trumps the duty incumbent  
19 upon judges to adhere to the sentencing statute in fashioning  
20 a sentence. Bonnet-Grullon concerned solely the propriety of  
21 a downward departure under the then-mandatory guideline  
22 scheme.

23           The government's third argument -- that fast track  
24 programs reduce disparities by enabling overburdened districts  
25 to punish violators -- is flawed in a manner akin to its

1 earlier contentions. If, as I believe it must be, the central  
2 issue is one of statutory construction, the sole question is  
3 whether given the language of the Sentencing Reform Act, the  
4 sentencing disparities between fast track and non-fast track  
5 districts are unwarranted, permitting courts in appropriate  
6 circumstances to remedy such disparities. The Act specifies  
7 that the disparities to be avoided, those that are  
8 unwarranted, are disparities in sentences between defendants  
9 who commit similar criminal conduct and have similar records.  
10 Under this statutory language, disparities resulting from fast  
11 track programs are, in my view, unwarranted within the meaning  
12 of 18 USC Section 3553(a)(6) as they do not reflect any  
13 differences between defendants' criminal conduct or records.  
14 The government's various policy arguments justifying the  
15 advantages achieved by such programs does not obscure the  
16 clarity of the statutory language or overcome its  
17 determinative force.

18 Finally, imposing a non-guideline sentence would not  
19 in itself result in unwarranted disparities within this  
20 district or between non-fast track districts. Although judges  
21 may reach different conclusions in determining whether  
22 geographical disparities are warranted or should be remedied,  
23 defense counsel is correct that the focus of a court must be  
24 on imposing a sentence in this case in line with the majority  
25 of illegal reentry cases throughout the country. This is so

1 because Congress has directed courts to consider nationwide  
2 disparities. See United States versus Joyner, 924 F.2d 454 at  
3 460-61, (2nd Cir. 1991) determining that disparities are to be  
4 measured by all similarly situated defendants throughout the  
5 country and United States V. Toohey, 85 Fed. Appx. 263, (2d  
6 Circuit 2004) an unpublished opinion interpreting the  
7 Sentencing Reform Act, specifically Section 3553(a)(6) in the  
8 same manner as Joyner construed the analysis of sentencing  
9 disparities under the sentencing guidelines. The statistics  
10 proffered by defendants in this and similar cases support the  
11 conclusion that consideration of the disparities between fast  
12 track and non-fast track districts advances the noted  
13 Congressional mandate, as they indicate that although a  
14 minority of districts have fast track programs, the majority  
15 of the defendants prosecuted for immigration violations,  
16 (presumably, a roughly accurate calculus for the percentage of  
17 defendants prosecuted for illegal entry) are sentenced in fast  
18 track districts. Accordingly, notwithstanding potential  
19 disparities within and between non-fast track districts  
20 engaging in comparison of a defendant's sentence with those in  
21 fast-track districts implements the Congressional mandate that  
22 the proper metric for comparison is a nationwide standard.

23 Having concluded that fast track program disparities  
24 may warrant a sentence adjustment in a non-guideline sentence,  
25 I now conclude further, based on an assessment of all of the

1 statutory factors, in light of the facts and circumstances of  
2 defendant's case, that such an adjustment is warranted in his  
3 case, but only to a very modest extent.

4       I start with the guideline calculation. There  
5 appears to be no dispute that the presentence report has  
6 correctly calculated defendant's guidelines at level 21,  
7 criminal history category 2 calling for a guideline  
8 imprisonment range of 41 to 51 months.

9       Turning to the nature and characteristics of the  
10 offense, and the history and characteristics of the defendant,  
11 Mr. Frea, age 52, is a citizen of the Dominican Republic.  
12 He illegally reentered this country following deportation  
13 after having been convicted of what has been described in the  
14 addendum to the presentence report of the sale of "one tinfoil  
15 of cocaine" to an undercover officer. He was sentenced to  
16 16 months to four years imprisonment. On July 20th, 1999,  
17 having been released on parole after having served 16 months  
18 of his sentence, he was deported to the Dominican Republic.  
19 From available materials, it is somewhat difficult to  
20 correlate the seriousness of defendant's conduct, the sale of  
21 what appears to be a small amount of cocaine by one who then  
22 had no prior criminal history -- with the severity of the  
23 sentence -- 16 months to four years.

24       Upon reentering this country on December 2nd, 2004,  
25 defendant used a false passport. Apart from this, however, he

1 engaged in no further criminality following his reentry. He  
2 did, however, admit to several illegal visits to the  
3 United States following his deportation, although his presence  
4 here on those occasions was never detected.

5 Counsel argues that his client's repeated visits to  
6 the United States (including the illegal ones) support  
7 mitigating consideration based on his client's cultural  
8 assimilation, but I am inclined to discount this contention,  
9 especially in view of the illegality of certain of the visits.

10 From a number of romantic relationships, defendant  
11 has fathered 11 children, one of whom who was extremely ill  
12 and recently died. It is clear from the letters presented  
13 that he is loved by family members and very much missed by the  
14 family, his girlfriend and the children who reside in the  
15 Dominican Republic. The circumstances of these relationships,  
16 however, are not such as to produce a substantially mitigating  
17 influence on his sentence.

18 It appears that defendant does have a reasonably  
19 stable work history, having worked as a printer for most of  
20 his life. Finally, the addendum to the presentence report  
21 sheds light on the fact that defendant has a ten-year history  
22 of cocaine abuse and admitted to selling drugs to support his  
23 habit which costs him between \$50 and \$80 a day.

24 Albeit unclear, the picture that emerges is of a  
25 defendant with a serious drug addiction problem who committed

1 a serious offense calling for a substantial sentence to  
2 provide just punishment, promote respect for the law, afford  
3 adequate deterrence and ensure the safety of the public.

4 On this record there appear to be no or few factors  
5 substantially mitigating the seriousness of his crime. On the  
6 other hand, there are certainly no facts substantially  
7 aggravating its severity. In my view, there is, therefore, no  
8 reason to disregard the fast track disparity entirely, nor is  
9 there any reason to give it substantial weight.

10 Of course, the extent of a disparity between the  
11 sentence imposed on the defendant and those imposed in fast  
12 track districts correlates with the extent of harm to the  
13 policy embodied in 18 USC Section 3553(a)(6). I turn,  
14 therefore, to counsel's calculation of the sentencing ranges  
15 the defendant would face in the fast track districts. It is  
16 true that defendant's guidelines range, 41 to 51 months,  
17 exceeds the ranges in all of the fast track departure  
18 districts, but the disparity is, in fact, not so great. In  
19 two such districts, the range is 27 to 33 months. In two  
20 others, it is 30 to 37 months. In four it is 33 to 41 months  
21 and in one it is 37 to 46 months.

22 Having considered defendant's advisory guidelines,  
23 the fast track disparity and all of the other sentencing  
24 factors enumerated in Section 3553(a), I conclude that an  
25 appropriate sentence in defendant's case is as follows.

1           I sentence Mr. Frea to the custody of the Attorney  
2 General for a period of 36 months to be followed by a  
3 three-year period of supervised release with special  
4 conditions that if excluded he not illegally reenter the  
5 United States and I prohibit possession of a firearm.

6           I make a finding that he is unable to pay a fine,  
7 but I will impose the mandatory \$100 special assessment and I  
8 strongly recommend that he be designated to an institution  
9 where he will receive treatment for his substance abuse  
10 problem.

11          I would in fact recommend the 500 hour program,  
12 although understanding that he could not receive six months  
13 credit for that at the end of his period of imprisonment.

14          I take it there are no open counts; is that right?

15          MS. RYAN: No, it's a one-count indictment.

16          THE COURT: Anything further?

17          MR. CARTER: Just one minor thing. Respectfully,  
18 Judge, consistent with your recommendation for drug treatment,  
19 we would respectfully request that your Honor also recommend a  
20 facility close to the New York area.

21          THE COURT: I will. Is the drug treatment  
22 important enough or does he just want to be in New York?

23          MR. CARTER: Being close to his family is more  
24 important.

25          THE COURT: I will recommend a designation in the

1 New York area and insofar as is consistent with that  
2 designation where he will receive the maximum possible drug  
3 treatment.

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